WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF WOMER was girls for the best rituations in the city and country, at good wages. Of rise can be suited right gwy by applying at the Employment Institute, 404 country, MORLIS COUNTRY. WANTED-OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's sewing machine; one that under-stands coat mal ing; also good baister wanted. Apply at 198 West 19th st. ols 2*17? WANTED-A PARTNER IN A DINING

W and Coffer mileon, doing a good business; incates in one of the best thoroughtare in the city, and and on two streets. No agents need apply. Address bex 955 Sun office, 2 days. WARTED—4 TAILORS TO MAKE BOYS'
jeckets and overcoate; slee 2 good tallercease to
york is the store; one to work on Singer's machine.
Impaire 3 Willoughby st, Brooklyn.

218 9*106. WANTED—A FIRST RATE OPERATOR and a halver, on one of Wheeler & Wilson's cowing machines, for thin costs. Apply 113 Rivington st. Rome but good workmen need apply. o18 3*25*

WANTED—A BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, at PAUL'S hair dressing rooms 4 Cortands of, to learn the trade, ol8 2°2%

WASTED THIS DAY—20 GOOD BAIS—
terrom shirts, size 4 good operators on Wheeler at Wilson's see ing machines. Apply 72 Court st, 3d floor, wastington Buildings, occ Court an Jerselemon sts, Brooklyn. WANTED-2 GIRLS TO BAIST AND

We maker, Apply 201 Newark ave, Jersey City. WANTED-LADIES TO LEARN TO OP-Want Ed.—Ind. 15 10 Leaker 10 07-grade on Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, and Hower sewing machines; practice until perfect on all lands of work, and recommended to shope blading and all the other gauges taught burfock; I-stone given strongly his day and after 6 ovenings; terms § 1. Also all hinds of sewing machines to let. Oll 519 Heary of, more Grand. WANTED-AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH, OR

Welsh cook, who perfectly understands her busi-mes, in an English family. Apply at the office of St. George's Scolety, 60 Exchange Place, room 94, old 3* WELL ERCOMMENDED SERVANTS OF W all hinds, such as rooks, waiteresses, laundresses will be able to presure good situations immediately or applying at the Bervants Institute, 140 Grand street.

WANTED-THIS DAY, COOKS, LAUR Gresses, chambermaid, nurses, small girls and shoresweekers, as y sumber for the very best of a fituations, now ready, elty and country; tan highest ware; also occobing an action, act, at the old Office, 370 Bowery. ALEX. RUGE. WANTED—GIRLS FOR HOIELS, RES-tourants, bearding house and private families, is sity and sometry, at New York Employment Office, Re. 430 Broome et, near Rim. G. WALFOM. (144e-617 States).

WANTED-TEN GOOD BAISTERS ON Call 615 Ninth avenue, but good hands need apply ol7 s*175

WARTED—AT THE LARGE EMPLOY—
ment Institute, 510 Broadway, 100 women and
girls to fill as many excellent situations now ready,
on sity and country, highest wages, girls with r-icre-ces not delayed five minute; call and sec 9 c accment and 5 farmers wanted imm-distaly,
cell 5 107 WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OPK-make on Wheeter and Wilson's improved sowing makehine, by one of the oldest experienced operators in this city. Tought all kinds of eithering and the thor-ough meansment of the machine perfectly, and re-commended to good staces, (or II. Also those seatting and sources can be supplied. 608 Canal at over the otors.

WARTED-PAMILIES TO WORK IN A

WASTED-FOR U. S. ARMY-106 AC-tive men. Pay from \$11 to \$22 per month, with heard, sichling, &c. Also menticans wanted, Apply at the Beerniting offices, 96 Chatham st., vr 188 South acress. WATTED-TO BRUSH MARRES-TWO Woming LED—IU BRUSH MAKERS—TWO or three good sember: can have steady employment in a bruch manufactory in the village of North Attlebers, Mass., by making early application, either servor ally or by letter, to GBO. F. GRHENS & OO. old 7185

WASTED—LADIES TAUGHT TO OF E-mate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's seving markers by Singer's late to short, practice until per-fect on all kinds of work, and recommended to pisces other learning. Binding, tacking and beaming rungs inslanded for \$1.50. Sampiovers supplied with the best of operat we at \$2 Stanton 6; also operators wanted, all Markers.

WASTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OP-serte on Singer's, Whenter & Wilson's and oth-me sevine machines, and practice till perfect, and est-tated, and recommended to situations as operators-also towing machines for sale and to lot, at 11 Alies Strot.

WARTED—SEW SHIEL INLINE HELD good hunes one have the highest wages and itsendy employment, at No. 107 Rass Mid. of, oner the ger of ave &. Also girls to lear. ... and 'vace'112

WASTED FUR WHALLING VUI ACESS-tion that have been as the besteres; also green made, dead Future American net sat expensions. Slacksmiths and stowards, also voyagra procured for able seament on morchant vessels. Apply DI West, st. 25 Mac 711

WARTED—IADIES TO LIMARS TO OP-grate on Singer's. Wheeler & Wilson's and Every's serving mentions, practice and parteet on all kinds of work, and recommended to shope binding and all the other grages teaght perfect, lessons given through the far, and after it, revision's worm, St. al-er all kinds of mentions to lot. Ploace cell at 53 Henry st. near Grand st. A GOOD MANT WOMEN WANTED DAILY

I TOUSEHOLD FURVITURE WASTED— Llany family having \$1,000 or \$1,500 worth of homehold furniture, of the medium clean, and withing to dispute of the sum at a reason-she price, can find a cash cast mer by a directing a line to H trikits, bux \$22,500 office. Would like it by the 200 or 200; oct 3°105

TADIES TAUGHT TO OPERATE ON LaWheeler & Wile to 's improved seving machines, to do all these of work; the meanagement of the machines theroughly learned; charges only \$1 for the full course —Apply at 400 kighti: ave, bet, \$445 and \$555 and.

T ADDRS TAUGHT AS CPERATURS ON LAW menter & Wilson's improved sewing machines, to do all links of work. The therough one and management of the machine perfectly explained, and teached in all their perio complete. Terms \$1 to \$100 and teached at the machine of. T ADIES TAUGHT TO OPERATE PER-leftect on Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing ma-chines; charges only \$1 for the full course, every part of the machine thoroughly explained and taught. S. S., The homming and felling snases also taught. A pely to 189 Thirthy-sixth st, but 7th and 8th avs. e17 #509

TAILORS WANTED—TO WORK BY THE TWORK—wages from \$6 to \$8. Such that have been greening for machine preferred. Call for one week, \$19 Bruome st. TO TAILORESSES -- WANTED FROM 15 to 20 girls to work on boys' clothing by the week in the store. Apply to JEENs & WYANT, 517 dark old 2018 2018.

TO SILVERSMITHS—A PLATE WORKER
wanted; steady employment given to a good har L
Apply to WM. J. MILLER, 10 Maiden Lane, up etc. 15 4*105
015 4*105 TO ENGRAVERS—A GOOD ORNAMEN-tal Engraver on affiver wanted; steady comploy-ment sixen to a good usud. Address SAML KIEK & SOM, 178 Baltimore st, Baltimore,

TIP TOP SITUATIONS AND MALE AND fetanle servents in shundance, at 14 and 14 Bible Glome, 69 he, be, 56 de and 4th eve French and German imaganges spoken. A le4s in attendance of 7 5 163

15 NEW SHIRT IRONERS WANTED, AT and other; also a few an art girls to learn to iron.

FINANCIAL

Securities in FPREST GIVEN THAT CHAbetting to the common that the control blinks of the control blinks of the control blinks of assessment of \$1.000 mer, the control blinks of assessment of \$1.000 mer, the control blinks had been added and control blinks had been added and control blinks that the fill out banded and control blinks that the fill out banded and control to that as seement of each as seement of each as seement of each as seement of each as seement and the fill of the fill of the seement of each as seement of each as seement of each as seement of the fill of the fill of the seement of the fill of

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RRURNELS, TAPRSTRY GARPETS, at. De to \$1 to
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A good smortment of Race, Mats, Farms and Plane
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Druggets from one yard to four varie wide,
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Insportant to us-town families noted and retringens swops sector on the public and provinces in the public alary.

THOURAR A ASINEW has the largest stoke of choice teas, wines, grownies, floor and provinces to be found in New York, at the lowest price. The undersugated in New York, at the lowest price. The undersugated in New York of the lowest price. The undersugated in New York of the lowest price. The undersugated in New York of the lowest price. The undersugated in New York of the lowest price. The undersugated in New York of the lowest price. The undersugated in New York of the lowest price. The undersugated in the lowest price of the lowest p

LOU barrets choice brands intuity four from 95 cm.
Goods delivered to all parts of the Uny froe of charge.
THOMAS E. ACRESVO.
Imperies, groot, four and tes deales,
of Star* Nos 500 Greenwich and 50 Marray ets, N. Y. MATCHES, MATCHES—ALL KINDS OF Mattheward of tacks liquid bluing, ink, buttons, tops, plas, &c. obesp to dealers, by P. UNSEKANT, I Doyer, junction of Bowery, Division and Chatham. old Stac*189

NED LES—NEEDLES—NEEDLES,—THE best manufactured, James Hemming & Ben's, Thes Hemming & Ben's, These Hemming & Ben's, These Hemming & Ben's, These Hemming & Ben's, The Select in the Sele STOVES, STOVES - STOVESTOF ALL

FOR SALE.

White for cooking and heating for sale cheaper than anywhere in the city, at the old stand, No. 9 Cas mine st.—No. 9, No. 9—don't mistake. salis 19ac*156

DAGATELLE TABLES COMPLETE FOR sale for \$50. Splendid billiard tables, with marble or siste bids, for sale, Call and examins. W. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Maker, 146 Fulton st., ols F162.

FOR SALE—ORE NUMBER TWO SEW-ing machine, warranted to be in good order; has been used but one week; cheep for cash, Call 18 Mad-loos st, up stairs, STAND FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON
Market 8t for any kind of business. Inquire of
CHAMBERS, 603 Washington Market. 0'8 6'75

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE CHEAP— One of Wheeler & Wilson's, and one of Lester's; both in perfect order, Enquire 186 Haman at, Brooklyn, ols 2761 SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE—SING-er's No 1 and 3, second-hand, cheap for cash, or exchange for Wheeler & Wilson'z. Will exchange a machine for a safe. Machine longith, exchange and repaired, by C. A. DURGIN, 1905 Stoadway, room 5, N B — Wanted to purchase all the second-hand Wheeler & Wilson's.

SHAFTING, SHAFTING, SHAFTING Shafting, policys, hangers, containty on hand and made to order at short notice; also all kinds of machinery mede and repaired, "H. & J. McCOLLUM, 68 Ek ridge et.

CKWING MACHINES—NEW AND SEC-ond hand for sale-Grover & Baker's, Wheeler & Wood's, and others. Machines bought, exchanged and repaired, Ladies learned to operately 714 Canal & 5 doors east from Broadway. JOHN L. BOOKWILL felds 506-7168 SEWING MACHINES—SIEGER'S,
Wheeler & Wilson's, and Grover & Baber's, all
sizes, second hand, chrap for each and warranted. Asso
bocks tolders, shutt on, meedled, des. Machines, asch,
axchanged, and repaired, by G. A. DURGIE, 250 Broadway, room 5.

GENERAL BUSINESS

BILLS OF £1 AND UPWARDS—OR Union Bank of Louden and Reyal Bank of Ireland at Dublin, For sale by Walle, PARGO & CO.,

books, pamphiets, catalogues and waste paper of every description; also rags, rope, baggias, copper, brass, lead, bester, type motal, do. Will send to any part of New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. STOCK. WYLL & EMMR-SON, 20 Ann st, and 163 Deane et, cor of Hudson.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF
Li price—Wedding at home cards and note papers,
hall tickets, &c. &c. Business cards, bill heads, sooth
tage and gummed labels, &c, at KRLLYR, 57 Fulties &,
R.Y. 613 Mac*166

GPO. M. WHEELER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of GLAPP & CO. N.Y. Sept. 15to, 1859 EAKY ECOPS CURED FOR ONE CENT

per foot: cloth roofs over shingle roofs 5 conts;
fillery's patent india rubber paint; great inducements
to the trade; sponts wanted overwhere; principal office. 506 Grand et; brench office, 186 Bowery. J. H.
DOUGHTY, Agent.

MY WIFF, ANNA PAIELER, HAVING ieft me without any provocation, I hereby caution all persons against giving her oredit on my account, as I shall not say any cloue outraced by her, and am perfectly willing to receive her as home, if she will return immediately. JOHN PAIELES, ols 3°129

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING
of patterns of Paris fashious, in advance of the
subblabed modes. BTB Broad way, and at all the brain hse, new and clagrant foologies for slowers, hears hstillas, wrappers, etc., and children's patterns in great
variety. "also patterns out by measure, at 18 contr.
Sill Star 1998.

OTSTEES—GYSTES—TO THE PUBLIC— get your stews, or Bed," \$63 Bowery, oor lat st, and ols \$*143

THE "BIGG'S TRUSS" IS PERFECTLY water produced in bathing, a ways cleanly and devalue. It protects the cord from injury, and contracts instead of enlarges the openings, 468 Broome st. oel7 6*112

TO Y S, TOYS, TOYS—WHOLESALE A choice amortment of the most enhable tops, solitons, facey articles, &c., as choop as can be purchased in the largest beare do no town, and in quantities to suit the buyer. Please call, it may be to your advantage. THOM AS E. MACNAIR, 500 Minth ave, bet 302 and 94th sts, N. Y.

UNION STEREOSCOPIC CO., 875 BROAD-way, up stairs—fewest, most interesting, best and sheapest views over offered—1 dos. views, with a good sterroscope, for \$100, affording the most interesting and instructive social amuseums extant.

WOVEN AND EXCRISION SKIRTS—
Mme, DeMOREST'S Skirt Manaractory and
Wholesale Depot, 476 Broadway. Rotall stores—436
Canal et and MS Rower. Best woven skirts, II stead
springs, with busiles for only \$1. Ladies will please
reusenlass the Excelsion Ekirts cannot get out of order.

S. Bowery, N. T. 205 Fulton at, Brooklyn, given it mouths instruction in pameanesis and arithmetic obockstoping. Lesson unlimited for file. Ladder pt. valo writing classes 23 for 16 tentons. 100.000 BOXES SOLD IN 1 MONTH.

MINACULOUS MAYERS
FIT THOROUGHLY EXTENDINATES
EUGS BAOHES, ASTS, EOTH,
FITAL, MUSCUITOHE ANT. ECC.,

USED WITH IMMENSE SUCORSO
EVER WHERE,
EVE

THE NEW YORK SUN WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1859.

Arrival of the Bromen. The steamship Bremen, from Bremen Southampton the 4th last., arrived yesterday morning, bringing 685 passengers. She had s stormy passage.

The following are the closing paragraphs of the article in the London Times, of the 3d, relating to the San Juan affair, and alluded to in the news by the North Briton :

lating to the San Juan affair, and alluded to in the news by the North Briton;

Should things remain as they ware, the arrival of General Scott, with instructions from Washington, with, no doubt, tend to bring matters to an amicable conclusion. The principal work, however, is to be done in the two capitals, and we would conused the American government, in all friendship and sincerty, not to mainter to the amolitous passions of any man or class by contesting rights which seem to us too strong for applicative to overtarn. There can be no doubt that the treaty of 1846 gave, and was included to give, to Great British and the Units States the free navigation of the Guif of Georgia, and that this could be alone effected by making the channel which divides the two coppiess what it was always considered to be—the broad estuary which hows to the castward of San Juan. This was the channel in those days when California had not yet been colomized, when British Columbia was yet takinown and unnamed, and when Origon itself was a wilderness wancered over only by the hunter and the trapper.

Nothing was thought of other channels bet seen San Juan and Vancouver, passable, indeed, to the steamers of the present day, but never navigated in those times, and surely never present to the minds of the statemen, who map in hand, negotisted; the treaty of 1846. This is the view of the matter according to the spirit of the treaty, but if we take the letter it bears out no less our claims. The express words are, that "the line shall be continued west ward along the 49th parallel of latitude to the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean. On these words the British government is content to rest its claim, and it is mere surveyor's work to determine whether the line southward from the middle point of the channel in 49 degrees North, and through the middle of Fuca Straits to the British Cowen.

Value of Gymanatic Exercises.

At the recent Agricultural Fair at Amherst Mass., the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new college gymnasium attracted the attention of the visitors. President STEARNS delivered a brief address, in which he said:

tention of the visitors. Fresident STRARNS delivered a brief address, in which he said:

Bodily culture had been too much neglected. Body and soul are as necessary to a perfect man, as man and woman together are necessary to a perfect family. The object of the gymnasium is to unfold the bodily powers. The laboring man needs no such building. He is nature's gymnast. All out doors is his gyn nasium. The sky is mis roof and the ground his exercising floor. Few vocations can compare in varied exercise with the farmer's. Almost every muscle and fibre and string of his frame is daily called into use. The warm, red life currents, go leaping through his veius, and at night he lies down to sleep soundly, and awakes in the morning with a clear head. Students need such physical culture as farmers get. They need a safety valve for their animal spirits. They need a safety valve for their animal spirits. They should run, toss, heave, throw and lift, till they become full grown men. Students must have work, else they will slways be prancing colts, instead of honest horses. He cited a physician friend, whose remedy for crany people was, "walk them five miles, realt them doiers." Freeh air and exercise, said he, is a better stimulus for the mind than tea, or something stronger. Men admire fine Durhams and Ayrshires, Suffuks and Mackays, though these last God himself had called unclean, but they were all nothing cempared with man. Not only should, "our cattle be strong to labor, but our sons abould be as plants grown up in their youth, and our caughters like corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace."

After Dr. Byzans had cencluded, the band led the procession to the Congregational church, where an address was delivered before the members of the

After Dr. Breanns had concluded, the band led the procession to the Congregations church, where an address was delivered before the members of the Hampshire agricultural society and Amherst college, by Dr. Goo. B. Wisseur, of Roxbury—the gymnast, —who upon his first attempt to lecture, in Boston, broke down; in fact, fainted. His appearance is small and youthful, and, as given by himself, is "5 feet, 7 inches, 143 lbs. and 26 years old." He announced his subject to be Agriculture and Physical Culture.

nounced his subject to be Agriculture and Physical Culture.

He said that the farmer needed much strength but he seldem used his body carefully and properly. It was better for young man to handle the rake than the yard stick, the ox whip instead of the accountant's pen. Physical and intellectual exercise were made to go together, and what God had joined, men should not put asundar. Breathing pure fresh air is necessary to the man who would have pure blood. Twenty-four heigheeds of air enter a pair of full-grown lungs daily. The wisdom of the Creator was nowhere more clearly seen than in placing, man upon the earth at

four hogshesds of air enter a pair of full-grown lungs daily. The wisdom of the Creator was nowhere more clearly seen than in placing man upon the earth at the bottom of a limitless expanse of pure air. He assailed the common practice of schooling children six hours daily. False physical habits fill the world with crime and insanity. A man so cultivated bodily that the winter's cold does not make him linch, nor the heat make him languish, never becomes insane.—All training that does not care for the body, is one sided and partial.

There is no danger of beginning too early, or continuing too late in physical culture. The late Dr. Wasmaw knew a man that began gymnastic exercises at 79 years old, that he lived to 84 and died cerenely. The lecturer cited himself as an example of a man whose muscular strength was not inherited. He began to practice gymnastics at the age 17, and since then had done it every day. Litting he claimed was his speciality, and then soldifying the frame was the mest beneficial of all exercises. He began to lift August, 1855. In a mosth he could lift between 400 and 500 pounds. On the 12th of May last he lifted 929 pounds, and since then 1.029 pounds, 81r David Buswayma said that the lower extremities, when planted upright, were capable of sustaining 4.000 pounds. No man should lift to exhaustion; 500 pounds with the handr, or 1.200 pounds with strays its sufficient for most men. Gymnastos were introduced to this country from Germany some their years ago, but have never received that recognition from the public which is their due. Because this exercise is sometimes abused by ambitious young map, people deery it.

pounds with straps is sufficient for most men. Gymnastics were introduced to this country from Germany some thirty years ago, but have never received that recognition from the public which is their due. Because this exercise is sometimes abused by ambitious young men, people decry it.

As regards diot, he sfirmed that the result of high physical culture was to make a man forget the difficulties of dignestion. Laboring men eat what they please. He ridiculed the pride of little hand, and declared that they were no guarantee of brains or gentle blood, but a glarlog deformity in man or woman. There are cheering indications of a reform he said, among American women. Skating, and other out of door exercises, are becoming popular. One half of the complaints that shorten the lives of women come from indoors. Bodily vigor gives any one cheerful spirits. The man of perfect development has turnis of pleasure while standing under the starry sky, or in the sun's noon tide glare. Success in it's a success in living, rather than in being male a general, or postmaster or member of Congress.

The above is a synopsis of an hour's address, and at its close Prof. Chairs said that it was the most effective preaching ever done in that church. We shall all be musclemen hereafter.

The lectures then retired to prepare for the display of his feats of strength. He soon reappeared clad in blue pants and vest, but naked in his arms, i order to give those muscles room. During the address and his after performances, he drank water in small quantities frequently. Atthough the lecturer had never done a day's work in his life, he could harily be called frosh after preparing the stagings in the church and giving an hour's address.

On the left of the speaker a scaffolding had been erected, to which was suspended 8 kegs of nails by a large rope. Dr. Wissing's strat feat was to ascend this scaffolding and lift 800 the, ef nails. This he fairly accomplished at the second trial.

The second feat was the holding himself out herizontally, by means of

A Ceustryman's View of the Opera.

A writer in one of the Washington papers thus records his impressions of Italian opera, as it struck him when he heard it at the New York Academy of Music:—

I had heard a great deal of the Academy of Music. The Academy of Music is not a theatre. I never went to either but once in my life, and I don't quite understand the difference between them; only in the theatre you do eatch a word here and there, and in the Academy of Music you don't; and in the Academy of Music it was banging all the timo; but there is a great difference between them; if you can only find it out. The building itself was a marrel of white paint, and red aoth, and gliding, with semi-directlar graded tiers of seats, and astronishing little Cupids, without any clothes on, stuck into every nook and corner, and three or four rows of galeries, and there were a great many women who thought they looked pretty, and did; and a great many more who thought they did, and didn't; and some wore bonnets, and some wore anything but bonnets, and many Germans and many Americans with hair on their lips, and occasionally on their heads, and white kid gloves on their hands, fluttered about here and there, and seemed to be trying to make themselves agreeable, and perhaps they did, I don't know; and after a while a man down by the stage whilsed his stick, and the big drum struck up, and the curtain rose, and there was a wood, and twenty or thirty men marched into it and none of their stockings came up to their knoes and none of their frocks came down, and not a frouser among the whole company, and everything they said, but sung it, and they didurished awhile,

and then went off, and a couple of women came on, dreased in some outlandish costume, and one seemed to be in great district, and the other, with an arm like a sledge hammen was continually picking her up when she fainted, which was no casy matter, for she kept up a steady fainting and lopping all the time, and chattered like a mappe in all the intervals, and then a min came, and the siedge hammer went off, and the collapser bounced into the man's arms, and then they rebounced and bounced back again, like the jith rails in electric experiments, till that scene was over; and then thirty or forty men and women came on, and one was supposed to be a prince, and he were white embroidered panticiers, a great deal too short, and "ankletic shoes, and a light-bine thing where his or at ought to have been, that looked like a yoke night-grown with the skirt out off, and he wanted to narry the fainting women, and she did not want to marry thin, and her old hunchbook father, or uncle, or somebody, said she should, and she wouldn't, and swore dreadfully, and he yelled, and they all yelled, and ane fainted harder than ever, and they all got into a terrible "insues," as the New Yorkers would asy, and I don't know whether they ever got out of to, for I left them there. i', for I left them there.

it, for I left them there.

British commerce, says the London correspondent of the Boston Post, is in a fourishing condition. The sailing tennage employed in the home and foreign trade, in 1854, was 3.516,456, and in 1858, 3.956,438, showing an increase of 13 per cent. The steam tonnage, in 1864, amounted to 139.500 tons, and in 1858 to 257.861 tons, being an increase of 85 per cent., or almost seven times as much as the increase of sailing vessels. In other words, the steam tonnage in 1854 was about one-eighteenth of the whole world, while in 1858 the steam tonnage was more than one-twelfth. These are sea-going British vessels, in number, the sailing vessels in 1854, amounted to 16.868, or an average of 208 tons each. In number, the sailing vessels in 1858 numbered 19.209, being an average of 206 tons each. There were 538 steamships employed in 1854, averaging 395 tons each. In 1868 there were 862 steamships, averaging 428 tons each. While sailing vessels during the last four years have slightly decreased in average size, steamers have been increasing. Steamers average more than double the size of sea-going vessels. This period does not include the year in which the "Great Kastern" was registered. Reckon the menster ship with the other steamers of Great Britain and the average size will amount to 458 tons.

the size of sea-going vessels. This period does not include the year in which the "Great Eastern" was registered. Reckon the monster ship with the ether steamers of Great Britain and the average size will amount to 458 tons.

Looking at the vessels built every year, the proportion of steamers is still greater. In 1857 there were 1.085, vessels built, making a gross tonnage of 250.472 and of this amount of shipping 52 918 were steamers, being more than one-fifth of the whole. Of these new vessels built during 1857, more than fifteen-sixteenths of the steam tounage was of iron, while just about an equal proportion of the sailing vessels was built of wood. This enumeration of vessels includes the river steamers and all, while the former record of the tonnage during four years was of sea-goisg vessels exclusively. From one Parliamentary report we learn that the entire number of steamers (river and ocean,) owned and registered in the kingdom is 1785. The river steamers are all small, and nearly all built of wood. To complete the record of 1857, it must be mentioned that 157.683 tons of shipping, (including 7496 tons of steam vessels were wrecked, and 9022 tons were broken up). Of these, 1360 tons were steamers. During the same year, the tonnage "sold and transferred" (meaning, unquestionably, to other nations and flags.) amounted to 352.669 tons. Of these, thirty thousand and nineteen tons were steamers. To give a summary, one-fifth of the shipping built during the year, one-sixth of the vessels broken up, one-tenth of the amount sold and transferred, and one-twentieth of the tonnage wrecked, were steamers. This shows a most favorable record for steamers. The proportion of steam vessels built is constantly gaining on the sailing vessels, while the proportion of steamers wrecked, broken up, one-tenth of the kingdom is much less than the proportion annually built. It is not uninstructive to the Americans to know that more than fifeen-sixteenths of the steamships built in Great Britain, including that monster, the Grea

There lately died at Bombay, a Parsee mer-There lately died at Hombay, a Parsee merchant, Sir Jamsetjee Jefferbay, the first native of Hindostan who was elevated to the rank of Baronet, an hereditary title, yet which does not belong to the British peerage, as many of our contemporaries think. The Illustrated News of the World lately gave a portrait of this Indian gentleman, with a memoir. His will has been proved in the Supreme Court of Bombay, and the whole of his property real and personal was proved in the Supreme Court of Bombay, and the whole of his property, real and personal, was sworn under 85 lacs of rupess—8.500.0004, which amounts to \$42.500.000 in American money. This is, perhaps, the largest fortune left by any British subject, not a nobleman, for the Marquis of Westentstere, who owns one half of the "West-end" of London, besides vast landed estates in the provinces, has an income of £800.000 per annum, which, taken at 30 years purchase, might be capitalized at £240.000.000, which is equivalent to \$1200.000.000 of our money. The late DWARKANAUTE £400.000.000, which is equivalent to \$1200.000.000 of our money. The late DWARKANAUTE £400.000.000, which is equivalent to \$1200.000.000 of our money. The late DWARKANAUTE £400.000.000, which the equivalent to \$1200.000.000 of our money. The late DWARKANAUTE £400.000, which is equivalent to \$1200.000.000 of our money. The late DWARKANAUTE £400.000, Minded down, in the commercial panic of 1847, to the amount of orally is million dollars, was worth three times as much, at one time, and commenced the world with only a few runces.

There are several merchants and bankers in London, who are respectively worth from one to four millions sterling. In Manchester, in the spring of 1850, six local bankers dined together at the Albion Hotel, on a particular day, and were said to represent between them £12.000.000, equal to \$60.000.000. These be the true money kings. With us, when a man is supposed to have \$100.000, he immediately obtains the brevet title of Millionaire.

Western Heg and Corn Markets.

The Cincinnati Price Current has the following concerning the Western hog market, and the opening prices of new corn:

In the carly part of the week about 2.50? head hogs sold at \$6 net, to be delivered the first ton days of November. A portion of them were taken to fill contracts. The last day or two the off-rings at this rate were quite large, and I 100 heat to average 225 lbs., and to be delivered between the 10th and 15th of November, were on the market at \$6, without finding a purchaser: 1.500 head, we understand, were contracted to be delivered before the 20th of November, at \$5.75. but for all November, \$5.50 is the outside rate off-red.

In Kentucky, hegs are forward and fat, and it is probable they will be in earlier from that flute than is exected. The feeding on the part of requiar dealers is quite subdued, and none of that receless speculative spirit, so prevalent at this time last season, is observable, and it is quite probable that the opening prices will be the highest paid during the season.

During the past week there has been quite a large business done in the way of contracts for new corn, and the sales reached 50.000 bushels, beginning at 50 cents. Included in those sa'es was one lot of 25.000 bushels, to be delivered in all this month, at 50 cents. This was bought in Inclains, east of Indianapolis, at 20 cents, and cost but 13 cents to deliver it here, so that the operation paid the sellers handsomely—the great anxiety to soil corn, and at the same time to buy hogs to feed it to, are very suggestive facts for those who deal in pork.

pork.

Our advices from Kentucky, with hardly an exception, report a good corn crop, and a prospective large log crop. Beef estile are represented abundant throughout the entire west, and in good coadition. But the wheat crop is, without an exception, reported belt w an average.

Revelationary Fare.

The Boston Transcript, publishes the following schedule of rations to be issued to the troops prescribed in the order of the day, issued Dec. 24th, 1775, from the Headquarters at Cambridge, by tien. WASHINGTON:

Corned beef and pe k four days in a week, sait fish one day and fresh beef two days.

As milk cannot be procured during the winter season, the men are to have one pound and a half of beef, or eighteen ounces of pork per day; half a pint of rice, or pint of Indian meal per week; one quart of spauce beer per day, or nine gallons of moissees to one hundred men per week; six pounds of candles to one hundred men per week; for guards; six ounces of butter or nine cunces of hog's lard per week; three pints of peas or beans per man per week; or vegetables equivalent, allowing six shillings and eightpeace per bushel for potatoes and turnipe; one pound of flour per man each day; hard bread to be dealt out one day in a week in lieu of flour.

The above allowance is ordered to be issued by the Commissary-General to all the troops of the United Colonies, serving in the adopartment, until the Honorable Continental Congress or the Commander-in-Ghief thinks proper to a trit.

The Tazewell Register gives an account of a burning well in Bureau county, Ill., gathered from a gentleman who had visited it: from a gentleman who had visited it:

It appears that, on the premises of a Garmer, residing near Boyd's Grove, and within a few feet of his house, which was a fine two-story dwelling, a well had been previously dug, thirty-seven feet in depth, and which had become entirely dry. From the bottom of it, the proprietor had commenced boring for water, and the operator bad at this time reached a still further distance of 40 feet, when he struck a spring that commenced rapidly flowing; sogreat was the discharge that, frightened from his work, he fied, leaving the auger in the hole. On reaching the surface be called for a little girl to light a candle for the purpose of letting down in the well, when, as she opened the door of the house with it in her hand, the atmosphere around seemed to take fire, but after one

fissis, the biase was confined to the vicinity of the wol, reaching to the hight of fifteen feet and upwards! The ittle girl was neally burned upon the aim and other parts of her bedy: the man who had excaped from the will had one aid of his face completely blistered, while another workman, making the only three who were present, was aim considerably injured by the sudden fissh. The neighborhood was, of course, seen aroused, and although hundred visited the spot, many working high and day, it was not until Friday morning that the fismes were completely extinguished. During this time, a piszas attached to the house was first removed, next a complete wing, in order to save the main building, as in every change of the wind the flaures were driven in that direction with such force as even to char the was direct. The well was again filled up with earth, but to little avail as regards a final oxinguishment, as Mr. Yarus, when he visited the spot, on Friday morning, describes the flaures as reaking through the loose earth of the well like flactors of guapowder running along upon the ground. When he left, the fire on the surface appared to be smothered, which had been finally accomplished by the crowd beating upon it with flat bearls.

Such occurrences were formerly quite frequent in the widnite of the Muskinguin River, and other nor

boards.

Such occurrences were formerly quite frequent in the vicinity of the Muskingum River, and other portions of Ohlo, as well as other Western States, but the finding of such a reservoir of inflammable gas in this section of Illinois is somewhat remarkable. There were these in attendance here who, not able to account for it, supposed that the end of the world had come, while not a few imagined that an entrance had been made into that lower region where no thermometer is kept to regulate the extremes of heat supposed there to prevail during all seasons.

A Curious Reminiscence.

A Curious Reminiscence.

In looking over some old papers recently, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, we lighted on the following genuine proclamation of the Hon. Sax Houston, formerly Governor of the Hon. Sax Houston, formerly Governor of Tennessee, and now Governor elect of the State of Texas. We append it as it appeared in the Nashville Banner, the editor of which paper accompanied it with the remark that it was published "as a matter of business." The italics are the Governor's own:

A PROCLAMATION !!!

companies it with the remark that it was published "as a matter of business." The idelics are the Governor's own:

A PROCLAMATION!!!

Whereas, I have recently seen a publication originating in the Cherokee nation, east of the Mississippi, dated "18th May, 1831," and signed "J. S.," which said publication, or letter, has been published in several nowspapers, such as the Kentucky Reporter, United States Telegraph, dec., and as it is not the first which has found its way into public prints, enturing ridiculous and unfounded abuse of me: Now know all men by these presents, that I, Sai Houston, "iste Governor of the State of Tennessee," do hereby dec'are to all secundrels schomoscer, that they are authorised to accuse, dafame, caluminate, traduce, alander, virty, and libel me, to any extent in personal or prisate abuse. And I do further proclaim, to whomscover it may concern, that they are hereby permitted and authorized to write, indite, print, publish, and circulate the same, and that I will in nowise hold them responsible to me in law, nor honor, for either the use of the "raw material," or the fabrication of any or all of the above named articles, connected with the "American system!" nor will I have recourse to multification in any case whatever, where a conviction would secure to the oulpirt the dignity of a ponitentiary residence. And as some ingenuity has already been displayed in the exhibition of specimens, and others may be induced to invest a small capital in the business, from feelings of emulation and an itching after experiment. Be it known, for that I do selemnly propose, on the first day of April next, to give to the author of the most elegant, refined, and ingenious like or caluminy, a handsome gift copy (bound in sheep) of the Kestucky Reporter, or a sung plain cepy of the United States Telegraph (bound in dog) since its commencement.

Given under my hand and private seal (having no aral of office), at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, 13th July, 1831.

A few days since an elderly lady, accomm

The President on a Jaunt.

The President on a Jamt.

A few days since an elderly lady, accompanied by her nephew, a little boy, was returning to Philadelphia from a visit to her ancestral home in Adams county, by the cars of the railway passing through Columbia and Lancaster. At Columbia, depositing her basket and parasol on her seat, she stepped out to buy the lad some cakes. Meantime, a mild spoken, benevolent looking old gentleman, of portly aspect and gentle demearor, entered unnoticed and took the vacant seat, which happened to be the only one empty in the car, so that the old lady on her return was obliged to say, "Sir, you have my seat." "Have I," returned the benevolent looking gentleman, "I am sorry for that, but as there appears to be no other, I should be obliged for permission to remain in it, if you will do me the honor to let me sit beside you." The lady replied that she had no objection, except that her boy could not stand up all the way to Philadelphia, whereupon the old gentien, except that her boy could not stand up all the way to Philadelphia, whereupon the old gentleman took him upon his lap. This colloquy attracted the attention of some fassy looking man, seated near, who started up and said, with a theatrical air, "I'll give my seat to James Buchanan, President of the United States," for it seems that it was really old Buck., who is fond of travelling about witcout parade or attendance. The loud voice in which the announcement was made caused some one to propose three cheers for Mr. Buchanan, which were given with a will, and the whole car was soon in an uproar. But, however he may have failed on other occasions, old Buck was the man for such a crisis. Perceiving that if he got out of his place he should be pestered with handshaking and all that, he kept his seat, quietly remarking that he preferred being with the ladies. And so from Columbia to Wheatland he rode chatting, unknowingly, with the mother of two of the staunchest Republicans in the State, one of them an edicer, and both writers for years against Buchanan and his party.

The Chinese as Brandy Driakers.

The Chinese as Brandy Drinkers.

The Chinese consume great quantities of cheap American brandy. Until recently, we were not aware of the fact, supposing that they, as a class, were remarkably abstemious in the use of liquors; but a reliable wholesale dealer says that they buy largely, and drink it among themselves. At all events, Chinamen are seldom if ever seen in a state of intoxication. Their method of buying has been to go round to every place where "Medican" brandy is for sale, and whoever offers to sell the cheapest gets their custom. This, of course, induces many persons to compete for the trade, and to be able to offer the fluid at a rate low enough to suit their ideas of economy. Some of the dealers add a large quantity of water thus reducing what was before nothing else but alcohol and pure spirit to an even weaker consistency. But gradually John began to smell the rat in this operation, and latterly the Chinese, when they go to buy brandy, proceed in couples, bearing a saucer and a box of matches. Into the first is poured a quantity of the "Melican" brandy, and while one holds this, the other applies a lighted match, and if it produces no blue flame, he pronounces the liquor "no good," and refuses to purchase except at a reduced price. This testing the proof of liquor by fire is a novel idea, and might be imitated with advantage by other dealers in the ar icle.

Religious Declinesia Italy.

A Florentine correspondent of the Providence (R. I.) Journal is informed that half the young men of all Italy are running into infidelity. They will not come to confession, and as it is no longer possible to make or execute coercive laws touching matters of religion, there seems to be no other prospect but that every man of them must fall into the power of the Evil One. The authority of the Pope is disregarded, and there is little respect for a scarlet hat.

Chapels are to be opened in Florence where people may freely worship without taking out any license from the Archbishop, and anybody may set off on his travel towards heaven without a passport signed by His Eminence, the Nuncio, or realed with the cro-s-keys of His Holiness, the Pope. The English have for a long time had a lecture room here, where prayers are read and sermons delivered on Sunday. They are, however, guilty of the profanation of receiving from each person at the door, an entrance fee of two Tuscan pauls, or about twenty five of our cents, and this for each service. As it costs little more than half that to go to the opera, and all the theatres are open on Sunday might. I have no doubt that many seend their opera, and all the theatres are open on Sunday night, I have no doubt that many spend their money in that way. The Swiss Protestants have also worship here, sustained on the better system of each person giving according to his inclination

Exhaustics of Talk

Count Gosfullonen in his account of his long imprisonment, writes: Fiteen years I existed in a dungeon ten feet square! During six years I had a companion; during nine, I was alone! I could never rightly distinguish the face of him who shared my captivity in the eternal twinght of our cell. The first year we talked incessantly together: we related our past lives, our joys forever gone, over and over again. The next year we communicate! to each other our thoughts and ideas on all subjects. The third year we had no ideas to communicate; we were beginning to lose the power of reflection. The fourth, at the interval of a month or so, we would open our lips to ask each other if it were possible that the world went on as gay and buscling as when we formed a portion of mankind. The fifth, we were alient. The sixth, he was taken away—I never know where, to execution or liberty. But I was glidd when he was gone: even solitude was better than his pale, vacant face.

Hailroad, for damages, in consequence of the death of her husband, by the breaking down of the lastified to he had pridge over the Sauquard Creak, in May, 1-58. The railroad company refused to hay damages in this case, on the ground that Mr. Prekens was traveling on a free pass at the time he received the injuries of which he deed—time he received

The Satissai want of Amunaut.

The Rational wast of Amounts.

Why is it, that in this country we find less galety, less relief from the labors of life, less apparent lightheartedness, than in countries where the densences of population increases the difficulty of procuring a subsistence? we world ask our resders if they have not been often struck, in riding even through the most fertile districts of country or visiting the most prosperous villages, with the total absence of what are termed innosant amusements.

In the country, they will find the husbandmen fixtures on their farms, mere working, earing, and elepting machines; in the cities and towns, the citizens are wedded to their workshops. When the labors of the day are ended the farmer may be seen listlessly lounging in his porch, or the mechanic sauntering to the tavern there to listen to the senseless gabble of some petty politicians and to indulge in brutalizing potations; but in all this there is no life, no animation, none of that sunsidize of the heart which ought to exist. In the old world, on the contrary, man seems to be more the companion of his brother man, and labor does not operate to the exclusion of the kindlier qualities of the heart, but seems to give them greater force.

In France, for instance, the laborer, when his task is done, mingles with his fellows in mirtful companionship. In the village, if it be a holiday, the whole population is collected in some place of resort common to all, old and young, tich and poor, mingling together and imparting mutual enjoyment. In the cities, the public gardens are thronged with orderly, well behaved thousands, listening to music and participating in other harmless recreations. Thus, when the

mutual enjoyment. In the cities, the public gardens are thronged with orderly, well behaved thousands, listening to music and participating in other harmless recreations. Thus, when the lab is of the day are passed, festivities and innocent enjoyments assert their sway, and brows that have been knitted with crae are expanded in all the screnity of true content.

Nor do these amusements necessarily involve expense, except so far as may be consistent even with limited means. Artificial excitements are not required, simply because the course of their enjoyments are within themselves and reto kind impulses without the aid of intoxication liquors. This is the state of things that should exist in our country, these are the simple and natural enjoyments in which our countrymen ought to be encouraged, for we are convinced they would present the surest safeguards against vicious indulgence, and prevent many from see king their recreation amid the excitements of bacchanalian revels. Baltimore Americas.

MAIL ITEMS, &c.

THERE are seven revolutionary soldiers still iving in Maine.

THE Episcopal House of Bishops have reselved THE people of Canada have purchased WILL TAN LYON MACKENZIE a fine homestead in To

THE Atlantic Monthly has been purchased by THERNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, who will contin-ue to publish it.

THE English papers report a singular marriage which recently took place—the bride being eighty-two, and the bridegroom, her fourteenth (?) husband, twenty-two years younger. A wealthy farmer, 75 years old, was lately tried in Cayuga county, for assault, with intent to commit a rape upon a girl 18 years of age. He was fined \$250.

How can we complain of the treatment which Mr. WARD has received in China. The authorities at Pekin, have evidently conformed to the custom of civilized nations, and have "presented him the freedom of the city in a box."

ELI WAINWRIGHT BUTLER, well known in New York as the "Blue Man," died in London of congestion of the brain, on the 24th ult. He had been there for some time selling tracts on THE people of Holderness, F. H., announce a levee, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purchase of a hearse. The bill pronounces this to be an enterprise, in which every one should take an interest.

MAJOR ROBERT ELLIS, well known and esteemed for his gentlemently qualities, and as being one of the survivors of the Loraz expedition, died of consumption, in New Orleans, on Friday night last, in the thirty-fourth year of his

A FEW Sundays since the go quiet rural village, near Cariisie, Penn., were much astoniated one morning by the appearance at church, in a solid, orderly phalaux, of Dan atch's entire show company, who happened to be stopping there over the Sabbath.

LA MOUNTAIN announces it to be his purpose to construct a small balloon, about the size of the Atlantic, for topical ascensions and experiments, and then bave a monster to cross the ocean with, his thinks he will be ready with his large balloon in May.

I arge balloon in May.

It is stated that a correspondence has taken place between LOVI LYONE, the British Minister, and Secretary Cass, regarding the San Juan Island dispute. Usen Cass maintains our right to the Island. The Government, however, awaits the report of Gen. Scott before coming to a final resolution.

MR. Gunen Wester of American Scott

to a final resolution.

MR. GREEN WEST, of Amberst, Mains, had his leg broken below the kneessoveral years ago. On Meeday last, as be was passing behind his oxen, one of them kicked him on the spot of the old fracture. He fainted immediately, and, although receiving no other injury, and in a few minutes.

The Government Variant is him to be a first of the contract of the contract

The Governor of Vermont, in his annual measure to the Legislature, states that the expenses of the State, have, for several years, exceeded the revenue. He complains of encreachments on the executive authority, by the preceding Senare and House of Kepresentatives, and trusts their example will not be followed.

In one of the Portland Sabbath schools recently, a scholar in repeating a verse from the New Testament, gave it a somewhat different reading from the original text, although, perhaps, it was not so very far out of the way. The reading of the scholar was this: "fer if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? Do not even the republicant so !" A NEW Catholic Church, called St. Aloysius' Church, c.sting \$50.000, was dedicated in Washington, on Sunday, in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever assembled in that city. The President and his Cabinet, and the greater part of the Federal and Municipal officers of the Capital were present. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Archbishop Hughes.

ONE of the Boston philanthropists, also a Spiritua ist, endeavored to induce EDWARD EVERTHY to preside at a meeting in behalf of the Indians, one night last week, by telling him that the spirit of Weissyer requested it. Mr. EVERTHY replied that a very long and ardent friendship had existed between himself and Mr. Weissyer, and he could not consent to receive any communication from him through a third party.

HON, A.H. HANSCONE, a preminent politician

Hon. A.H. HANSCOME, a prominent politician of Michigan, and Speaker of the Assembly of that State in 1847 died at Marquetts, Lake Superior, on the 4th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs. It is announced as a singular fact, that his wife (at that time a long distance from him) dreamed, during the night of his death, that he had died, and related the dream to her friends a day or two before the intelligence of his death reached them.

The editor of the Warrentown (Va.) Flag has

reached them.

The editor of the Warrentown (Va.) Flag has in his possession a plain gold ing one hundred and theirty-eight years da! It has engraved on it, in old style, these words: "J. W., obit March ye 7th, 1721." It was plowed up by one of the servants on a plantation in the county of King George. The ring is of pure gold, and is supposed by some to have been the property of the father of Gen. Washington, as the initials, we believe, are the same. The owner has been offered and refused the sum of two hundred dellars for it.

Mrs. Sarah D. Perkins, of Rochester, N. Y., has recovered \$5.000 of the N. T. Central Pailroad, for damages, in consequence of the death of her husband, by the braking down of the hailroad bridge over the Saugust Creek, in

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements... For every FOUR LINES, two days, it of: sty days, it days, it days, it is broaded to could cach day.

THE Chairman of the National Democrate Committee has found a call for a meeting of the Committee to be held in Washington, on the 7th of I coember next, to designate the time for holding the next Estimal Convention. The Cincinnati Convention of 1855, selected Chaireston as the place in which the next National Convention as the best of the selected that the parties of the place in which the next National Convention as the best of the parties of the place in the place in

DORE day last week while Mr. FRANKERS
LEWIS, of Johnsonbury, Wyoming county, were
engaged about a threshing machine, he was
caught by his frock in the machinery, which
commenced the operation of touching how up. He
was whirled haif way round and succeeded in
grasping hold of the feeder's stand, and hang
fast until the rope wound his frock and jacket
over his head, and the pin struck him just below the right eye, inflicting a frightful wound,
his frock was torn off, all but the wristbands,
and the binding was so strong about the mach
that it skinned and braised his neck badly.

The L.S.

that it skinned and braised his neek bedly.

THE U. S. steamer Minnesota is in the dry dock at Charleston, Mass., undergoing repairs.—A survey of the huis shows that she is emissive unseaworthy in her present condition. Beares a stroke of the axe upon any part of the brais above the water line, the knees, deck timbers, and the timbers around the port holes, but fall into soft, pulpy and rotten wood. There must lave be a semetric gradically wrong in the character of the timber used in the construction of the vessel. She was but t at Philadelphia of wood seasoned at Norfolk, the climate of which locality may have been the cause of the defect. It is apprehended that the Colorade, built of the same kind of timber, is in a similar condition.

dition.

JOSEPH LACY was, a short time since, overvicted of the firing of town of Oshkosh, and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment, seven days of each mouth solitary confinement. Last spiing, he opened a house of ill-fame in Oshkosh, Wis, which soon became so notorious that the citizens of that place requested him several times to leave. He invariably refused, and finally carried his evil doings to such a pich that they burned his house and drove him out of the place. He left, swearing revenue, and on the night of the 10th of May the town was fired and \$500,000 worth of property destroyed. The trial lasted several days, the defence attempting to produce an also, but desmally failing. The proof was conclusive, and he was convicted and sentenced.

FINANCIAL,

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 16. The large sale of securities belonging to the colinic of the late James Mills-former Pres Bovery Savings Bank-will be made to-merous Wednesday), at 1914 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADMAN H. MULLER, Austioneer. The histocomprises a class of bank and insurance stocks which soldom find their way to suction, in addition to E. S. 6s, New York and Ohio 6s, New York and Breaking. City 6s, amounting to about \$140.0:0 per value. The City Bank has declared a somi-annual divisions. of 4 per cent., payable November 1. The Colu

(Marine) Insurance Co. will pay, on and after Ne ber 1st, a dividend of 3% per cent. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES_FIRST BOARDA

\$00 Brook. C. W.L. 120 900
14 Reading R. .. . 85 9 900
200 do 830 38 6 50
100 do 59 SECOND BOARD.

| SECOND BOARD, | Second Board

S POCK PLUGFGATIONS.

This table is derived by comparison of the State Scard cales cach day !-C.S. 5a, 'Td... is per et Mich. Su. 2 M. 1 per et Trum 6a... is per et Mich. Su. 2 M. 1 per et Trum 6a... is is no de mich. Is per et Trum 6a... is is no de mich. Is mich. Su. 2 M. 1 per et Trum 6a... is is no de mich. Is mich.

SALES OF REAL METATE. New York, Oct. 16. House and lot N S Perry st, 21 ft 4 in, W Factory st, 19x15.

Four lots S S 62d st, 503 ft W Sthaw, 20x25.

House and lot on the south side of 34th st, 275 feet of 2d av. Lot 20x259 9.

House and lot south side of 87d st, 179 feet west of 1st av. Lot 8x98 9.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADEMPHIA, Oct. 18.

Flour quiet; superfine \$55a\$5 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn buoyant: sales 6.000 bush. paider 92a98c. Whisky firm.

Baltimorn, Oct. 18.

Flour active at \$5. Wheat firm; sales 12.000 bush 192a98c. Work, \$10 75 : Prime do., \$11 50. Whisky, Ohio, 29c.

PHILADEMPHIA, Oct. 18.

Stocks baselys. Papers.

Stocks inactive. Penna. State 5s, 98; Reading R. R. 18; Morris Canal, 49; Long Leland R. R. 10; Penn. R. R., 39; ALBANT, Oct. 17. ALBANT, Oct. II...

Flour very quiet and unchanged; sales, 1.000 bids.

Wheat in good supply, and offered freely; market
active; sales, 2.500 bushels, at \$1 06 for Ganada chah,
at \$1 36 for white Michigan. Oats in fair request;
sales, 11.600 bushels, at 41.641 kg.; Canada East on
the spot at 41c 441 kg., and 4.000 bushels where
the spot at 41c 441 kg., and 4.000 bushels where
arrive at 42c. Corn sold in small parcels at \$10.51.02.

Barky offering freely, some 53.000 bushels where
change; buyers offer 80c.; sales, 14.000 bushels of
side, for Canada West; 78c. for Lookport; and same
canada East on private terms. Whiskey—Sales, 50
b is at 29 kg.

Bevralo, Oct. 17.

Flour dull and unchanged, sales 900 bbls. at \$4.40 at 4.00 for good to choice State, \$5.12 at 5.50 for dealers and the sales at 51.20 for dealers at 51.20 for sales at 51.20 for sales at 6.00 for sa

nal e potts 3.000 bbis. flour, 80.000 bushels wheel, 32.00 de, barley, 8.000 de, cata.

Cawrie, Oct. 17.

Flour in good demand, principally for the home and interior trade; sales 800 bbis. at \$4.50 for State from Chicago spring. Wheat better, the demand exceeding the supply, and there is some inquiry for future delivery; sales 12.000 bushels Cheago spring at 97c, a 98c, allost 8.600 bashels Milwaniae club at \$1, to arrive; 3.000 bushels red Milwaniae club at \$1, to arrive; 3.000 bushels red Milwaniae club at \$1, to arrive; 3.000 bushels red Milwaniae club at \$1, to arrive; 3.000 bushels red Milwaniae club at \$1, to arrive; 3.000 bushels red Milwaniae, club at \$1, to arrive; 3.000 bushels red Milwaniae, club at \$1, to arrive; 3.000 bushels red; 100 bushels wheat, 7 000 bushels cats, 25 100 bushels barloy, 6.000 bushels cats, 25 100 bushels barloy, 6.000 bushels red; 8.800 bushels peas. Canal experts, 4.600 bushels flour, 18.200 bushels wheat, 5.400 bushels \$7.000 bushels peas. Shipped to Montreal, 3.300 bbis. flour.

Flour closed firm at \$4.50 a \$4.60 for superflue. Whiskey, quiet at 253.

Fleur doll and declined 55. Wheat, steady; white winter, \$1.10 a \$1.18; spring, 55. Freights, 25c. a 30c, on flour to Montreal, and 25c. on wheat to Ownego.

Flour firms. Wheat steady; asks of red at 15c. a \$1. Receipts 4.000 bbis. dour, 1.150 beach, wheat. Shipment. 3,000 bbis. flour, 4,500 backs, wheat.

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